



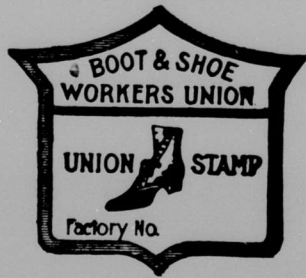
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 3, 1915.

"CHRONICLE" ABSURDITIES.  
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE.  
THE ONUS ON US—THOUGHTS.  
PREPARE—FOR WHAT?  
CONVENTION REFLECTIONS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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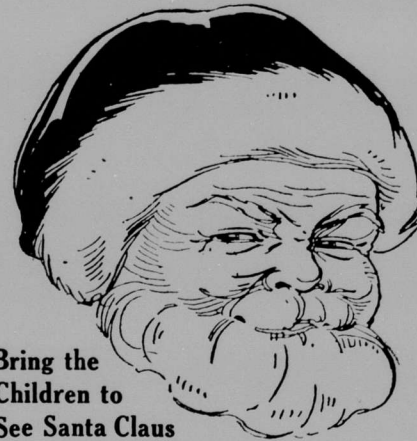
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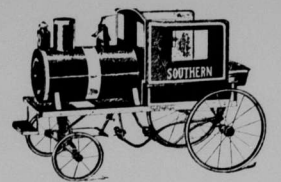
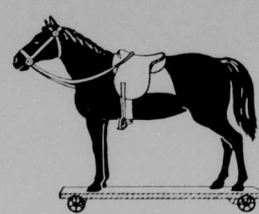


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## ❖ ❖ "Chronicle" Absurdities ❖ ❖

The San Francisco "Chronicle" invariably indulges in ridiculous reasoning and absurd assertions when discussing economic problems and their relation to labor. In a recent editorial this paper says:

"Why it should be thought necessary to profess to believe that the less work a people do the more prosperous they will be is hard to understand. Nobody really believes it."

Why, of course nobody believes it, and nobody professes to believe such an absurdity. Organized labor believes in the shorter workday, not in order that less work may be done, but in order that the work done may be distributed among a larger number of persons, so that some individuals may not be over-worked while others are forced to remain idle, and the "Chronicle" is indulging in misrepresentation when it makes such statements as the above. Another foolish assertion made in the same editorial is:

"No vigorous man or woman feels any strain from the work of a ten-hour day in any ordinary occupation."

It is more than likely if the author of this statement were put out in the street laying basalt blocks under a burning sun he would change his mind long before ten hours had elapsed. No work is fatiguing while the other fellow is doing it, and the "Chronicle" scribbler has probably done so little labor in his lifetime as to be unable to pass intelligent judgment upon any kind of real exertion. Again this astute adviser says:

"The way to increase employment is to increase production. Workmen are never unemployed until the markets of employers diminish. The way to increase employment is to increase the markets for the products. The way to increase markets is to decrease costs. The way to decrease costs is to lower wages and interest. And, if these are permitted to find their natural level, the resulting conditions will be in accordance with the standard of life possible in that country and will give employment to the largest possible number of people."

Of course the workmen are never unemployed until the markets of the employer are diminished, and the adoption of the "Chronicle" plan would diminish them by paying lower wages so that workmen would be able to buy less of the products of their toil. "The way to increase markets is to decrease costs. The way to decrease costs is to lower wages and interest." What philosophy? The thought that it might be a good plan to decrease profits never occurred to the massive brain of this economist. He, of course, does not know that out of the profits of industry we are creating millionaires like Rockefeller, and Carnegie, and Morgan, and Ford, and De Young, and that it would be much better for all concerned if these millionaires were to lose a little out of their profits

than to have the workman sacrifice some of his already too low wage. No, no such reasoning ever appeals to the greedy mind. Always when costs are to be reduced the victim must be the wage earner, never the fat and greedy capitalist. A great corporation can pay a million dollars a year salary to an officer who wastes much and produces nothing, yet when it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, as in the case of the United Railroads in this city, the elimination of waste or the reduction of these unearned salaries are never thought of. Hours are increased and pay reduced for the wage earners who do the drudgery.

The editorial ends with this statement: "But while that is sound doctrine it does not seem to be popular." Unfortunately for humanity that doctrine was accepted as sound too long and brought us to the verge of disaster. There are indications now, however, that the people are doing their own thinking and the finely spun yarns of the greedmongers are having less and less influence upon the great mass of the people. Democracy is advancing and greed is slowly, but surely, being curbed. Hence this wailing on the part of the favored few.

The age-old argument that all workers must be brought to the level of the lowest in the world or they will be thrown into idleness no longer has any influence even though special privilege tries to make it apparent by deliberately bringing about hard times as a lesson to the toilers. Organized labor believes in the leveling process, but the lowest strata must be brought to the level of the highest instead of the other way around.

Employers of labor may just as well make up their minds to meet the situation fairly and cheerfully because unemployment can not be permitted to continue in its present distressing state. All men are entitled to an opportunity to earn a living and the great majority of the American people are determined that all shall be given such opportunity, and that there is no good reason why they should not. The country is big enough, and productive enough, and wealthy enough to give every human being in it an abundance, and the only reason it has not done so is because the few have been permitted to take more than their just share. This unfairness must cease and justice must be established, and will be in spite of the clamor of the "Chronicle" and other papers of its kind.

It is asserted if labor continues its present system the employers will also organize. They are organized now and have been for years, and labor has no objection whatever to the organization of employers. Labor has found it easier to reach agreements with organized employers than with individuals and can not, therefore, be frightened by such prophecies.



**INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE.**

The many powerful forces at work to defeat the aspirations of the common people will find a new line-up opposing them in the nation's capital this winter. For the first time organized labor in its task of holding the trenches and extending democracy's battle line, is to have the united support of all "outsiders," who acknowledge labor's leadership and who are ready to fight under labor's banner.

Without regard to doctrine, party or creed, those who see the necessity of aggressive, organized action by the wage earners as the only means of establishing real democracy have come together in the new Committee on Industrial Relations, with Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations as their leader.

The committee has established headquarters in Washington, and today the same men who dragged the truth about Colorado from Rockefeller's unwilling lips are on the job ready to insist that Congress do something to remedy the evils that Walsh and his associates exposed.

Walsh comes to Washington to find the national capital overflowing with the lobbyists and publicity agents of the big interests that bitterly opposed him at every step in his work, just as they always have opposed every move that was likely to strengthen the power of the workers.

Navy leagues, security leagues, manufacturers' associations, and a score of similar organizations have opened headquarters and are seeking the ears of Congressmen with their program for a huge army and navy, the repeal of the Seamen's Act, and all the other planks in the program of special privilege. Every office building in Washington has its one or more suites of offices where skillful lobbyists and writers are at work preparing to overwhelm Congressmen with their pleas for action in the interests of "business." Much is to be heard about American supremacy, by which is meant a great foreign trade to be built up on reduced labor costs at home, and, therefore, on the discouragement of unionism.

In New York on Wednesday, employers claiming to represent \$14,000,000,000 in capital met to organize a central organization to fight labor and to set up the "open shop" throughout the land. In speeches by the presidents of the great Employers' Associations opposed to organized labor, Walsh and his committee were bitterly denounced, and plans were made to carry the fight against labor into Congress.

Basil M. Manly, author of the Commission's main report to Congress, is on the job in Washington as director for the new committee. With him are Dante Barton, personal representative of Mr. Walsh, and George P. West, publicity director for the Federal commission, and author of the Colorado report. Already they are in touch with many members of Congress and are at work to counteract the influence of big business and to push measures designed to leave labor free to organize. And Walsh is to give his personal attention to this new job.

The committee bases its existence on its support of organized labor, and it has labor's support as a matter of course. It sees organized labor as the leader in the fight for which it has enlisted and it will be loyal to that leadership. And it will gather behind it for the support of labor the enormous strength of all those who have wanted to help without knowing just how.

One of the many who have endorsed the new committee is T. V. Powderly, the veteran pioneer leader, who, as head of the old Knights of Labor, first shook the arbitrary power of the anthracite coal operators of Pennsylvania, and helped lay the foundations for the American labor movement of today.

"The formation of the new committee shows

what labor has accomplished in the past thirty years," said Mr. Powderly. "In the old days you couldn't have gotten a corporal's guard outside of the rank and file of labor itself who understood what labor wanted, or who would have admitted that labor was right.

"Welfare workers were plentiful enough, and there were many who believed in unions if they were 'run right.' But whole-hearted, thorough-going support from men like Walsh was unknown. If we had such a committee in the old days it would have helped us as nothing else could. It is a sign that a big class is growing up in this country who see that we can't have a democracy until wage earners have won the right to a compelling voice in determining the conditions under which they shall work."

**CHRISTMAS SEALS.**

San Francisco, November 24, 1915.

To Trade Unionists:

The American Federation of Labor for years has unanimously adopted resolutions furthering all efforts to stay the ravages of that dread disease, tuberculosis. Many of the international unions have taken practical steps to prove of service in the warfare, and the united stand of the men and women of labor is known by all trade unionists.

The San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have passed these resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, The labor movement is committed to the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis, and the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions are officially on record as favoring every effort to prevent and alleviate the suffering that comes from the scourge, and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is about to embark on its annual sale of Red Cross Christmas seals, which are produced under the auspices of the United States government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse this crusade, which exemplifies the Christmas spirit and is destined to bring comfort and help to those who have been stricken by tuberculosis; and be it further

"Resolved, That the unions affiliated with the councils be urged to purchase Red Cross Christmas seals, and that members of unions adopt a like course, in order that organized labor may do its share in the important work here outlined."

In conformity with the action taken by the two organizations named, each union is earnestly requested to assist by purchasing Red Cross Christmas seals. The money so secured will be used to aid the unfortunate of our city, and at 1547 Jackson street there is maintained a place where those suffering from tuberculosis may be examined free of charge and given all the help possible.

Please fill out the enclosed order blank and return the same with the remittance. Upon receipt, the seals will be sent you. Let us impress upon individuals connected with the labor movement this opportunity of observing the Christmas spirit by purchasing Red Cross seals.

Fraternally yours,

WILL J. FRENCH Chairman,  
D. P. HAGGERTY,  
PAUL SCHARRENBURG,  
P. H. MCCARTHY,  
A. G. GILSON,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL,  
Committee.

There is no such thing as sliding up hill. In morals, the only sliders are backsliders.—Thoreau.

Lincoln was a singularly studious man—not studious in the ordinary, conventional sense. To be studious in the ordinary, conventional sense, if I may judge by my observation of a university, is to do the things you have to do and not understand them particularly. But to be studious in the sense in which Mr. Lincoln was studious, is to follow eagerly and fearlessly the curiosity of a mind which will not be satisfied unless it understands. That is a deep studiousness; that is the thing which lays bare the map of life and enables men to understand the circumstances in which they live, as nothing else can do.—Woodrow Wilson.

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## SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND LABOR. A Review by John P. Frey, editor of the "International Molders' Journal."

Is scientific management beneficial or injurious to labor?

Probably no question connected with methods or processes of industry has aroused as much interest within recent years. It has been held that the several systems of scientific management will revolutionize industry as effectively as did the introduction of power-operated machinery or the consolidation of the small employers into huge manufacturing corporations. It has been claimed that scientific management makes the workers more efficient, rewards them more justly for their labor and eliminates the causes of strife and bitterness between wage earners and employers.

On the other hand, it has been most vigorously contended that scientific management injures the workers fundamentally, by depriving them of their craft skill, by driving and over-speeding them and by preventing or eliminating the opportunity for collective action on the workers' part through arbitrary and autocratic methods.

What is scientific management in practice?

The first authoritative answer to the question is contained in a book which has just appeared from the press of D. Appleton & Co.

This book, "Scientific Management and Labor," is a statement of the result of a year's careful investigation of scientific management shops made for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations by the author, Robert F. Hoxie, assisted by John P. Frey, editor of the "International Molders' Journal," and Robert G. Valentine, Industrial Counselor of Boston.

Though written by a college professor, this book is neither academic nor theoretical in its treatment of the subject, but is a plainly prepared statement of what scientific management is in practice and what it does and is likely to do to the wage earners, to trade unionism and to collective bargaining.

The book tells the worker how time studies with split-second watches are made and tasks are set, why time studies are inaccurate and tasks often unfair; the actual effects on the workers of time study and task setting in scientific management shops and the dangers with which they menace the workers; what methods are employed in the selection and the hiring of workers and how they operate; the destructive effect which scientific management is having on apprenticeship and the character and effect of the training which it puts in place of apprenticeship; the methods which are used in paying for labor, what the premium and bonus systems mean to the workers' earnings and standards of living; how wage rates are cut under scientific management; what scientific management means in the way of specialization, over-exertion and exhaustion, advancement and promotion, discipline and discharge, and certainty and continuity of employment.

It shows the worker how scientific management, as it now exists, strengthens the employer competitively, is destructive of industrial democracy, takes away or renders useless the workers' craft knowledge, forces the skilled workers into competition with the unskilled, breaks down trade-union regulations and standards, and makes collective bargaining and trade-union efficiency impossible. It puts squarely up to the organized workers the question: "What are we going to do about it?"

Mr. Hoxie's book will be the one authoritative source from which every student of industrial problems will secure unbiased information relative to scientific management, for it contains the results of the only non-partisan investigation in the shops which has been made of this new

factor in the industries and also the most thorough-going, for as the government's representatives, Mr. Hoxie and his two expert assistants, were afforded opportunities for observation and the collection of data which would not be afforded to others.

Every worker, where scientific management is installed or whose trade is threatened with it, should know what this book contains.

### PUBLISHES A-B-C OF HOUSING.

The State Commission of Immigration and Housing has just published a small pamphlet entitled "An A-B-C of Housing." The pamphlet is not a technical treatise of housing but, as the title implies, it is intended to serve as a primer to arouse the interest of the general public in the housing problem and to point out in a simple way the connection between health and housing.

The pamphlet emphasizes the necessity for a city plan which will anticipate and guard against bad housing congestion and conditions that may follow upon the growth of a city. Suggestions are made which will enable any California city or town to survey and improve present conditions and to plan ahead so as to prevent bad housing conditions in the future. The rules of sanitation and construction are in simple language, and spaces are left for notes and amplifications by the reader.

A short bibliography of books on housing and city planning is appended to the pamphlet, in which the prices and addresses of the publishers are given. In a statement on the cover, the Commission invites correspondence concerning the subject matter of the pamphlet and offers, whenever possible, to send a housing expert, free of charge, to any city to assist in making housing surveys. A copy of the pamphlet will be sent free on request to the office of the Commission at 525 Market street, San Francisco.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Technical Paper 64—Determination of nitrogen in coal; a comparison of various modifications of the Kjeldahl method with the Dumas method, by Arno C. Fieldner and Carl A. Taylor, 1915; 25 pp., 5 figs. 105—Pulmonary disease among miners in the Joplin district, Missouri, and its relation to rock dust in the mines; a preliminary report, by A. J. Lanza and Edwin Higgins; 1915; 49 pp., 5 pls. 112—The explosibility of acetylene, by George A. Burrell and G. G. Oberfell; 1915; 15 pp. 116—Miners' wash and change houses, by Joseph H. White; 1915; 27 pp., 3 pls., 3 figs. 123—Notes on the uses of low-grade fuel in Europe, by R. H. Fernald; 1915; 37 pp., 4 pls., 4 figs.

Note—Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

The desire to say a fine thing about a phenomenon, whether natural or moral, prevents a man from reaching the inmost core of the phenomenon. Entrance into these matters will never be obtained by the most sedulous seeking. The man who has found an entrance cannot tell how he came there, and he will never find his way back again by the same road. From this law arise all the dreary conceits and artifices of the poets; it is through the operation of the same law that many of our simple songs and ballads are inexpressibly affecting, because in them there is no consciousness of authorship.—Alexander Smith.

### THE ONUS ON US—THOUGHTS.

By Wm. Kingsbury, Lodge 68, I. A. of M.

Greatness! Acknowledged trade mark of success! Inevitable forerunner of all civilization! Your deeds are footprints in man's history.

Yonder a Sphinx, there a Rome, here an America, each inspired in its turn by intrigue, enterprise, adventure; each arose an age-mark of its kind.

And now are assembled here the greatest men of this age. You are here to raise another age-mark, with more intrigue, more determination than the priesthood of Egypt; with more enterprise, more unscrupulousness than the wolf-nourished Romulus and Remus; with more adventure, more faith than the great Christopher Columbus.

With true wisdom and far-sightedness, with real skill and forethought, you are here assembled to raise an age-mark which will stand for progress and civilization, which will enlighten mankind and which will uplift mankind; which will not enrich only the few of us and leave the rest of mankind to curse it and us. No! It shall be, it must be, of benefit to all humanity.

"A Dream," you say. Yes, dreams bring forth the idea; the idea we improve, put it into shape and form, make it serve our purpose, derive from it whatsoever we can and that is all there is to anything that we do or plan. It is the end of ends.

Let us not be hampered by what our fathers did tens of years ago, or what our forefathers thought or did thousands of years ago; but rather let us go to the full extent, to the limit of our intelligence, to do the most good as we best know how.

Let us not wait for tardy evolution, but let us intercede for the good of all mankind, reinforcing revolution.

The Fords and the Morgans labor under the same delusions as the great Alexander, the crafty Croesus, without having learned a lesson from their experience. Who can guarantee that the descendants of those two great men are not now eking out a living in some of the mills or factories of the country, and that the descendants of their former slaves are not now cracking the whip of command over their beloved children's proud heads?

Such is the perversity of the present system. We may be a Croesus today and still our children may be slaves and paupers.

Today we face a new awakening, a new understanding, and we have to live life, not dream it. We have to devise and create a system not of the Saviour wherein He begs you to do good if you will, but a system of man wherein we dare you to do bad if you can.

As things are today, under the present system, no matter how much good you do, it will adjust itself to the bad.

As things will be, under an intelligent system, which we will make, everything will adjust itself naturally, regardless of the individual be he good or bad, to the good.

The fact remains,—poverty is here, there, everywhere. Disease is at our very door and convicts raise their hands in accusation of our over-bearing injustice. The rich have the audacity to say that the poor love poverty so much that they won't do without it and if the'r own kind become poor, they deliberately blindfold themselves.

Even as the good man should seek the good office, and not wait till the crook beats him to it, so we, organized labor, should ourselves apply the industrial and political power we possess and effect the social remedy.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage.



## International News Letter

**Leather Workers.**—The Swiss Union of Leather Workers initiated a movement for the purpose of effecting a ten per cent increase of their wages. The demand is based on the scarcity of provisions. Since the beginning of the war the cost of living has risen by at least 20 to 30 per cent.

**Miners.**—The endeavors of many years to achieve an amalgamation between the two large American unions, the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, have renewedly failed. A conference which recently took place in the gold-mining town of Butte, Montana, resolved on relinquishing the attempts at amalgamation which, in view of the obstacles, appeared premature. It was agreed, however, to maintain the present harmonious relations, to permit the exchange of cards between the two unions and to pursue a joint propaganda.

**Painters.**—From the annual report for 1914 of the International Painters' Secretariat we take the following: Painters' organizations of Austria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland are affiliated to the Secretariat. Communication with America became more frequent. The comrades there contributed even considerable sums in support of the needy families of European painters at the front which constitutes a fine example in these times so full of hatred. The membership of the affiliated unions has decreased considerably during the war; in Switzerland by 6.6, in Austria by 56.3, in Germany by 49.5, in Hungary by 29.3 per cent. At the conclusion of the year it comprised altogether 38,612 workers. The report which concludes with a fervent wish for peace, can be got from the international secretary, Comrade O. Streine, Hamburg, Claus-Groth-Str. 1.

**Postal Officials.** According to a decision of the French postal administration, the lower postal officials who have been victimized since the great movement of 1909, are to be re-installed in proof of the general reconciliation. The union of postal officials expressed the sincere gratitude of the officials in regard to the decision, but, at the same time, handed in a special petition, requesting that the proposed measure be extended to those lower officials also who in 1906 were victimized in connection with a similar movement.

**Printers.**—The German Union of Printers still numbered at the end of July, 1915, 35,450 members of which 511 were entirely and 391 partly unemployed, 36,900 members, inclusive of 19,994 married ones, have been summoned to the colors which means 51.1 per cent of all members on the books against 43.7 per cent on May 1st. Since the beginning of the war the union has spent almost 5 million marks (1st. 250,000) on relief of which 3¼ million marks (1st. 160,500) went to the unemployed.

The Luxemburg Printers' Union spent during the first nine months of the war about 17,000 francs on unemployment relief. During the last quarter matters were facilitated through the granting of assistance on the part of government. This amounted to 1.50 francs per member and per day of unemployment and to 25 cts. for each child under 16. The full subscription amounts now to 1.50 franc a week instead of 75 cts. The union numbers 140 members.

The Italian Printers' Union belongs to the few trade unions of the Apennine Peninsula which grant a special war bonus; 5 francs a week to the families of members summoned to the colors during the whole duration of the war; 2.50 francs a day to wounded and sick members; 25 francs a month to members invalidated through the war

regardless of the length of time they have been members. Added to this is the relief granted by the state.

**Railwaymen.**—A conference took place in Pittsburgh the end of August of the representatives of the large American organizations of locomotive engineers, firemen, signalmen, railway telegraphers and railroad trainmen, in order to initiate a joint plan of action. The principal aims of the action are the introduction of the eight hour day and an extension of the protective legislation for railwaymen.

**Tobacco Workers.**—The Austrian union of tobacco workers petitioned the board of management of the state tobacco monopoly, regarding an increase of wages on account of the high cost of living. The petition is based on the great rise in prices which is traced to the doings of certain circles and their speculative exploitation of the fact that our enemies do not only use arms against us but prevent the import of the necessities of life.

**Denmark.**—A conference of the representatives of all trade unions which took place in Copenhagen the middle of September, discussed in camera the great movement expected the beginning of next year. Several hundred tariff agreements involving altogether 80,000 workers will expire at that time. In a number of cases, notice of revocation has been given by both sides in regard to these tariffs. The conference further treated the high cost of living.

**Switzerland.**—Comrade August Huggler, secretary to the Federation of Trade Unions, addressed in his capacity as president of the distress commission of Swiss workers, a petition of the latter to government, asking that all requests of the fruit growers, in regard to a prohibition of export, be refused. At the same time, he approached the amalgamated co-operative societies, as well as the larger co-operative unions of the country, with a view to inducing them to buy as much fruit as possible, so that this important article of consumption remains in the country and the reasons of the pro-export people fall to the ground.

The Swiss Federation of Trade Unions contemplates a laudable attempt at initiating a general rising on account of the wages of the workers which, with the aid of the affiliated unions, is to take place throughout the whole of the country. No less than 80,000 query sheets have been distributed among members for this purpose.

Comrade August Huggler, the efficient secretary of many years' standing to the Federation of Trade Unions, was elected secretary general to a Railwaymen's Union. To the latter the election undoubtedly means a gain, whilst the Federation of Trade Unions loses an able worker who cannot easily be replaced.

### MOLDERS PROSPERING.

Secretary Burton of Molders' Union No. 16, has received a quarterly report from the international which shows a general improvement in conditions pertaining to the craft, throughout the country. The foundry industry is coming back, states the report, and there are very few idle members.

Sick benefits paid by the various locals during the quarter amounted to \$28,785. The total amount of sick benefits that have been paid out since the plan was first inaugurated is \$2,629,974. During the quarter 1141 new members were initiated and there were 2019 reinstatements.

The weekly meeting of the local union was addressed by Joseph F. Valentine, international president.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

### LOW IN FOOD VALUE.

Coffee substitutes have almost no nutritive value, according to Professor M. E. Jaffa, consulting nutrition expert of the California State Board of Health. Most people think that skimmed milk is a very thin sort of beverage, but Professor Jaffa says that it takes nine pints of the infusion from a coffee substitute to supply the amount of protein that a single glass of skimmed milk contains.

Many false and ridiculous claims for these products are made, such as, "it aids digestion," "soothes and quiets worn and wasted nerves, and as a complexion beautifier cannot be equaled," "it tones the blood, and by its daily use will impart to the skin a healthy glow of youth." Professor Jaffa says that such claims are better suited to a patent medicine than to a food or drink.

In his report to the State Board of Health, Professor Jaffa states further that from the nutritive standpoint alone, these coffee substitutes depend more for their food value upon the milk, cream and sugar used with them than upon their own soluble constituents. There is probably no harm to be derived from the use of coffee substitutes, but it is certain that the claims made for them are extravagant to an extreme degree.

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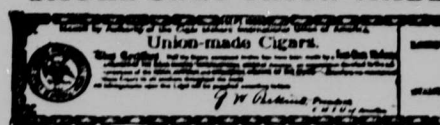


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**WHAT PREPAREDNESS REALLY MEANS.**

The "New Republic," in discussing preparedness, says:

"Modern war implies a concerted use of the railroad, telegraph, telephone, postal and wireless services. Are our systems of communication capable of co-ordination at short notice? Is any one preparing a plan by which the constitutional difficulties can be circumvented and a powerful national control imposed? Modern war requires the commandeering of much private property. Is any one studying what property would have to be taken, what the terms would be, what the procedure, and what the administrative technique? Modern war requires a very flexible factory system with men adaptable enough to turn quickly from one kind of work to another. Is the government planning to make a survey of our industrial assets so that they can be mobilized effectively? Modern war is a relentless test of organization. The transition from a peace basis means temporary unemployment, malemployment, destitution, food-scarcity. The raising of armies means the creation of large numbers of dependent women and children who require pensions and relief. These needs can be handled only by a large administrative machine composed of men with expert knowledge. Our present method of fozzling with unemployment, sickness, age, and infancy would break down utterly in a war that really tested the nation.

"But there is one lesson from England which overshadows all the rest. It is that no matter how well the governmental machinery is improvised, it will not work without the active co-operation of labor unions. Fought as dangers to the State, regarded as a menace to security, they have proved themselves to be organizations which the nation can not do without. . . .

"A planless society can not suddenly become purposeful, a disrupted people can not achieve a lasting unity, a nation corrupted by bitter feuds, by ranking injustice, by thoughtless education, will reveal itself hideously in time of war. Those who are complacent about the horrors of peace will have to admit this. If they have not the courage and the intelligence to deal with the problem, for its own sake, they may at least be ready to deal with it for the sake of military preparedness."

This need for social preparedness has also been voiced recently by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, who said in a speech at Omaha, as quoted by the "World Herald":

"If we would prepare our country for any great struggle we must so direct legislation and development as to make people of all classes contented. We must elevate the standard of living. We must improve conditions of labor. We must provide against unemployment. We must recognize, as Bismarck did fifty years ago, that every man has a right to work as well as a duty. We must provide for all laboring classes insurance against accidents and insurance against old age. We must protect the weaker classes of society. We must see to it that social conditions are such that all classes feel that they have an interest in the country's prosperity."

I want awfully to tell you today about a little "piece" of green sea, and gulls, and clouded sky with the usual golden mountain breaks to the southward. It was wonderful, the sea near at hand was living emerald. The white breasts and wings of the gulls as they circled above—high above even—were dyed bright green by the reflection. And if you could only have seen or if any right word would only come to my pen to tell you how wonderfully these illuminated birds floated hither and thither under the gray purples of the sky.—From one of R. L. Stevenson's letters.

**THOSE THAT KNOW.**

Formal reports about any sort of conditions of men are likely to be poor, weak apologies for real knowledge. This is the case of so many painful and painstaking investigations, which, after being duly published, fall into "innocuous desuetude." The trouble is that such reports and publications do not, can not, bring home to us the real facts, the real conditions. Now and then some genius shoots a ray which makes real disclosures, but I am speaking of the dry, exact, or would-be exact, scientific type of reports. No valuable human realization comes that way.

A friend of mine, rich, benevolent, and with abundance of leisure, wrote and published an account of an investigation which he personally made concerning the condition of the poor people in a certain city. With all the willing sympathy possible I found that after reading his report I failed to get into my system any satisfactory realization of the actual life of the people. He who saw with his own eyes must have had a fuller and deeper realization than any reader of his report could have—it is of course some gain to go and see for one's self. But I could not, after reading the account, help the suspicion whether he himself really knew and realized the lives of these subjects of his investigation.

I cannot keep from wondering whether anybody, however sympathetic, can know much about poverty or the conditions of the poor unless he has had the actual experience, and whether this is not the reason why so much modern writing about social conditions is so futile, gets us such a little way toward helping matters. Who is the modern writer whose writing has counted most in this line? Surely Henry George. And could he have written as he did, could he have written some of the chapters in "Social Problems, in the "Condition of Labor," and those wonderful closing pages of "Progress and Poverty," had he not in his life been actually driven to beg in the streets? He knew what it meant to be poor and therefore he, who also had a genius for expression, could write about poverty as no other man has written. The saying is true that the destruction of the poor is their poverty. Perhaps the paradox may also be true that the salvation of the poor must come from poverty.

Who can know what it means to be without a penny except the man who has been without a penny? Add to this that the man has others who are naturally dependent upon him, whom he sees stunted and starved. Who that has not drunk the same cup could know the torture of the soul in such a man? I heard the other day a pathetic story, told by a now prosperous son, of a man who got broken down after the war in the South. The pitifully slender means of the family came from the mother's small school which she had started in the town as a make-shift. The son told me he remembered hearing his father ask one day of the mother that she give him five cents to put in his pocket, that he would not spend it, but he hated to walk down the street without a penny in his pocket. Who can know the humiliation of such experience except the man who has suffered it?

It would be well if some way could be found for getting the poor to make investigations and reports instead of committing such tasks to college specialists. No matter how learned in economics or how intensely diligent they may be, such specialists, with all their would-be science of sociology, are not the men or women for this human task. We must get rid of much of our sociological faddery and be ready to listen to plain poor folks before we can make much headway in understanding and realizing the hard problems of poverty.—J. H. Dillard in "The Public."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915.

Absence of occupation is not rest,  
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.  
—Cowper.

Henry Ford has a new advertising scheme. He is going to Europe in a peace ship. Truly this fellow knows how to play to the grandstand and get the cheapest kind of advertising.

The Lackawanna Railroad spent \$12,000,000 to build a cut-off that would save twenty minutes' time. If twenty minutes' time is worth \$12,000,000 to a railroad company, can you afford to waste your time?

Preparationists and advocates of compulsory military service are not very far apart, if, indeed, they are not the same persons. Indications are there will be a lively fight when Congress convenes, as leading members of both houses of Congress have announced themselves as opposed to the policy of the President.

The Boston "Journal" says: "There are no State laws making a woman's working day less than ten hours, while many States make eight hours the minimum for men employed on public works." The "Journal" is mistaken. California has a law limiting the working day for women to eight hours, and a number of other States have similar laws.

Because William Jennings Bryan is opposed to saddling his country with an unnecessary and dangerous fighting machine the interests that profit by the manufacture of munitions of war and engines of destruction are sacking the hireling press on him. However, their ridicule and lies will be wasted. The American people love peace and will maintain it.

A foolish little writer in the Milwaukee "Leader," a Socialist paper that can see nothing good in anything not brought about by Socialists, says: "There has been much rejoicing by the unthinking over a phrase in the Clayton law by which labor is declared not to be a commodity. If phrases were facts the rejoicing would not be ill-timed. Today, labor is bought in the market, by the hour, the day or the piece just as other commodities are bought by the pound, the yard or the bushel. Now that analogy can run on all four legs. There are some important points that separate labor from other commodities." What rot! What labor objected to was being interpreted in court decisions as a commodity and treated as such by the law. The Clayton act will remedy this difficulty and bring immeasurable relief to labor in its fight for justice.

## :: Convention Reflections ::

There has been very frequent criticism in the Socialistic press of the country of officers of international unions and of the American Federation of Labor, and observation at a few conventions of the last named body confirm these assertions in some instances. There are some men in the gatherings—and they are not always men of unusual ability—who are posers and who meander about with an air of superiority which plainly reveals the mental desire to be aristocrats that is housed in their craniums. They feel they are beings above the common herd from whom they draw their pay. But, after all, they are mere incidents, not the labor movement itself, and the entire institution should not be condemned because of the presence in it of a few nincompoops.

In spite of the fact that some of these unwarranted egotists are nauseating in the extreme to the observer who reasons logically, attendance upon the conventions of the American Federation of Labor can but have the influence of strengthening the hope of every man and woman who has at heart the best interests of the toilers of the world. These conventions, unlike many of the subsidiary bodies that go to make up their membership, are little moved by purely sentimental arguments, and, as a rule, determine questions presented in a reasonable fashion and in accordance with established rules of conduct laid down for the purpose of insuring the steady and orderly advancement of the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Annually schemes are presented to these assemblies that, on the surface, appear to have some merit in them, yet each must run the gauntlet of critical analysis by skilled and experienced men, and as a general thing they meet the fate they deserve and go down in the pit of defeat from which but few of them ever return for a second trial.

Then, too, propositions are presented in a crude and unworkable state which receive the attention of the delegates and are molded into beneficial instruments of progress, either at once, or after long, careful and intelligent consideration.

Things are not accepted simply because they are branded new and progressive by their authors, nor are they rejected because of such branding. Every question, no matter how Utopian, receives respectful consideration, but all must stand or fall upon merit alone. That is, it must be workable, timely and offer hope of improvement without bringing in new hurtful effects that overbalance the good it might do.

That this is a wise manner of conducting the movement no intelligent person will dispute. The labor movement can not be carried on in a manner to please the gambler who is always dealing in the element of chance. The world's decision has long been adverse to gambling and these conventions abide by that verdict.

There is, perhaps, no forum of any consequence in the world where a more free and broad discussion is permitted than in these conventions. So long as a delegate confines himself to the reasonable requirements of parliamentary procedure he may discuss his subject in his own way without interference or objection on the part of his colleagues. The institution itself is thoroughly democratic even if an insignificant few among the delegates are not.

The delegates in convention assembled can quarrel and scramble and struggle for the adoption of their ideas and go out on the industrial field the day after adjournment and present a united front to the oppressors of humanity. Greed can accomplish nothing by promoting discord in these gatherings, as has been repeatedly demonstrated.

All things considered, measuring all factors, the good and the bad, that enter into and go to make up these conventions, one is compelled to leave them with stronger confidence that the American labor movement is traveling in the right direction and is destined to build up a superlative record of achievement in the years that are to come.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The high cost of living is due more to the greed and incompetency of our captains of industry than to any other one thing. No matter how incompetent a man may be, if he has money, he insists on being the boss and believes the government ought to grant him special privileges at the expense of other citizens. Let us have a little more honesty in these discussions from the side of the capitalist.

Charles M. Cabot, of Boston, has left \$50,000 as a fund to be used in getting better conditions for the workers. According to "Collier's Weekly," Mr. Cabot was a stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation and became aroused over conditions in the plants of that corporation and made an inside fight for sanitation, safety and decent hours in the steel business. While Cabot's change of front came rather late, still he is entitled to credit, because so few of them ever change at all.

As nearly as it can be figured, and quite a number of expert accountants have tried their hands at it, if present plans are carried out the United States will be called upon in the next five years to pay about \$3,000,000,000 for past wars and war preparedness. Think of the misery this vast sum would relieve if expended in the right direction, and of the stupid and stupendous waste in diverting it to war purposes! We are civilized, but much more wasteful than savages, because the savages have not so well mastered the arts of destruction.

Says the Melbourne, Australia, "Labor Call": "The loan of \$500,000,000 raised in America by Britain out of \$1,000,000,000 asked for, at 5½ per cent., has practically been lent to Canada with Britain's guarantee. This step was taken by America in case of repudiation, as the Americans are now seriously discussing this phase of the situation. By lending to Canada it would be possible to enforce payments, as she is within America's reach, but not so with England." The people of the United States do not desire to disturb Canada in any way. We are willing to leave to the people of Canada at all times the regulation of their own affairs, in their own way. But the very idea of the workers of the United States fighting with their fellows in Canada to collect debts for our money loaners is absurd in the extreme. We will do nothing of the kind.

The Fresno Central Labor Council is to adopt a plan, said to be successful in Bakersfield, namely, the appointing of honorary chairmen from time to time to preside at the meetings. These temporary chairmen will be taken from outside the ranks of union labor, and it is expected that the new departure will stimulate interest in the meetings of the Council, and lead to better understanding of the aims and aspirations of the labor movement among other forces in the community. Among such honorary chairmen to preside at future meetings, the following are being mentioned: Judge Herbert F. Briggs of the Municipal Police Court, Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno "Morning Republican"; John Braves, foreman of the Fresno County Grand Jury and a member of the local Socialist party; H. E. Patterson, secretary of the Fresno Merchants' Association, and Attorney Ernest Klette. Even a representative of the Fresno Military Association is to be invited, showing that the Council intends to be quite impartial in distributing its favors.

## WIT AT RANDOM

The landlady of a well-known boarding-house always made a point of asking departing guests to write something in her visitors' book. She was very proud of it—of some of the people whose names were in the volume, and the nice things they said.

"But there's one thing I can't understand," the lady confided to a friend, "and that is what an American gentleman put in the book after stopping here. People always smile when they read it."

"What was it?" queried the other.

"He only wrote the words, 'Quoth the raven!' —'Tit-Bits.'"

Country School Teacher—You notice that boy who stands at the foot of his class? Well, last summer he was the brightest boy in school.

Committeeman—He is now. I notice the foot of the class is nearest the stove.—"Puck."

The dull boy in the class unexpectedly distinguished himself in a recent history examination. The question ran: "How and when was slavery introduced to America?" To this he replied:

"No woman had come over to the early Virginia colony. The planters wanted wives to help with the work. In 1619 the London Company sent over a shipload of girls. The planters gladly married them, and slavery was introduced into America."

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you my daughter I have intrusted you with the dearest treasure of my life."

The young man was duly impressed and made no endeavor to conceal his emotion and gratitude. Then, during the few moments of impressive silence that followed he heard the pattering of rain against the window.

"Goodness me!" he exclaimed; "it's raining and I haven't my umbrella! May I borrow yours, sir, to keep me dry while I run to the station?"

"Young man," said the fond parent, "I would not trust any one with my umbrella!"

An old negro was charged with chicken-stealing, and the judge said:

"Where's your lawyer, uncle?"

"Ain't got none, jedge."

"But you ought to have one," returned the court. "I'll assign one to defend you."

"No, sah, no, sah, please don't do dat," begged the defendant.

"Why not?" persisted the judge. "It won't cost you anything. Why don't you want a lawyer?"

"Well, Ah'll tell yo', jedge," said the old man confidentially. "Ah wants ter enjy dem chickens mahself."

A lady in Idaho recently sent to an editor a poem bearing the title: "Will You Miss Me Darling?" The editor returned it to the authoress with the following words written under the title: "If he does, he should never be trusted with firearms again."

William Dean Howells, at a dinner in Boston, said of modern American letters:

"The average popular novel shows on the novelist's part an ignorance of his trade which reminds me of a New England clerk."

"In a New England village I entered the main street department-store one afternoon and said to the clerk at the book-counter:

"Let me have, please, the letters of Charles Lamb."

"Post-office right across the street, Mr. Lamb," said the clerk, with a naive, brisk smile. —"Illustrated Sunday Magazine."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### AFTER THE BATTLE.

Here poured forth the human flood  
Onward from the shell-wrecked wood,  
Here defending valor stood—  
Mire and rotting flesh and blood.

All that tender mothers knew  
Taught them kindness ere they slew—  
Love and faith and justice wait  
For the evil will of hate.

Led by shibboleths outgrown,  
Nor by history's wisdom shown,  
Forced by power and romance  
Marched the Slaves of Circumstance.

There a hand's decaying skin  
Cunning shaped the violin;  
There a loathsome brain once caught  
Flashes of creative thought.

Here from joy and progress led,  
Art and melody are dead,  
Wrenched from usefulness to pain,  
Lie the king-made sons of Cain.  
—George W. Priest in "The Public."

Be charitable before wealth make thee covetous, and love not the glory of the mite. If riches increase let thy mind hold pace with them; and think it not enough to be liberal, but munificent. Diffuse thy beneficence early and while thy treasures call thee master. Give not only unto seven, but also unto eight, that is, unto more than many. Though to give unto every one that asketh may seem severe advice yet give thou also before asking, where want is silently clamorous and men's necessities, not their tongues, do loudly call for thy mercies. He who thus casts his bread upon the water shall surely find it again; for though it falleth to the bottom, it sinks but like the axe of the prophet to rise again unto him.—Sir Thomas Browne.

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### BRAIN YOUTH.

By George Matthew Adams.

Someone has given to us the striking sentence: "To the young nature does nothing but give; from the old she does nothing but take away." Your brain is the only power in your entire body that may not age.

Keep youth alive in your brain.

To your brain your will may say: "Life at its longest is but like the looking back and reviewing of a single day." For youth never returns to your muscles and to your bones and your arteries—but youth trots along with your brain—if your will says so.

Keep youth alive in your brain.

William E. Gladstone, past 80, chopping down trees, translating the classics anew, tramping the fields and solving mysteries—stands out as one of the most striking examples of those who have kept their brains young as their bodies grew old.

Keep youth alive in your brain.

It is interest that puts youth into your brain and drives away age. Just as long as you are interested in the things that you are doing, just so long work will grow upon you, strengthening your loyalty and enthusiasm and every ounce of your effort.

Keep youth alive in your brain.



**KEIR HARDIE'S GREATEST WORK.**

Not the least of the many services which the late Keir Hardie performed for humanity was his arousing to activity of Joseph Fels. In the "American Magazine" of October, 1910, Lincoln Steffens reported Mr. Fels' account of that occurrence as follows:

"I've been a single taxer ever since I read George's books. I've seen the cat for years, but I didn't do much till I was converted; and, strange to say, I was converted by a Socialist. Single taxers and Socialists don't agree; too often they fight, but it was Keir Hardie who converted me to the single tax, or, as I prefer to call it, Christianity. I came home on a ship with him once, and I noticed that he never thought of himself. We were together all the time, all those long days at sea, and we talked about England, America, politics, business—everything; and I talked and I thought of myself. But Hardie didn't talk of himself and I could see that he never thought of Keir Hardie. He was for men. Well, that did for me. I saw that I was nothing and that I was doing nothing compared with a man like that. He saw and I saw, but he worked. He did things, and I saw that that made him a man, a happy man and a servant of mankind; so I decided to go to work, forget myself, and get things done."

Joseph Fels' work goes on although physically he is no longer with us. And to Keir Hardie belongs the credit of having set the great work in motion. Let that credit be remembered.

**EYES OF ANIMALS AND EYES OF MAN.**

The balancing apparatus which we have in connection with our ears is found in practically all animals and also in the vegetable kingdom, but the organs of vision, so far as we know, are found only among the more highly developed animals. Independence of movement requires vision in order to secure food, escape injury and enemies. The nature, direction and location of objects that are to be desired or feared is chiefly determined by eyesight; especially is this so when the higher animals are considered. Civilized man has greatly lost the sense of smell so far as the detecting of danger is concerned, and it is impossible for him to determine within wide limits the location of an object by the sense of hearing. But outside of monkeys, man is the only animal who has what we call binocular single vision, that is, he can tell not only the direction of an object, but fairly accurately its distance by the use of both eyes pointing at the same object at the same time like two range finders. Other animals do not direct both eyes at the same object at the same time. Their eyes are set more nearly at the sides of the head, so that they not only see forward but backward. The outside limits of vision of man is greater than half of the space in which he is placed, and his eyes can move accurately, noiselessly, with the greatest precision to any object in any part of his field of vision, and such movements may be supplemented by movements of the head and body. He sees well only that at which he directly looks. His more peripheral vision chiefly assists him in discovering moving or other objects to which, if he wishes, he can direct his gaze. Even very poor vision in an eye may save a man from accident caused by some moving object, as a car or automobile coming up from the side. Therefore, the person who has two eyes, even if the vision of one eye is very poor, is less likely to be injured than the person with only one eye who cannot see to the side beyond his nose. One-eyed individuals are always more likely to meet with accidents than those who have two good eyes.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage.

**WHERE DEFENSE IS NEEDED.**

Mr. Cornelius Donovan, president of the Tenants' Union of New York City presents to the conscriptionists of England and the preparationists of the United States some facts which they should consider. Here is one for them to explain with something else than abuse:

"England has not established justice for her plain people, and has forgotten to conserve their freedom, and for this neglect and omission she is paying a fearful price.

"Recently a government agitator, in an effort to rouse the patriotism of a great meeting of men and persuade some to enlist, exhibited a collection of cottages, and asked, 'Are these houses worth fighting for?'

"A voice from the crowd shouted, 'Aye! Let the man that owns them fight for them!' The owner might have been an English Astor.

"It is not unreasonable to ask men to fight for their homes; to strike for their altars and their fires, for the green graves of their sires. But what manner of man will fight for a lodging house, the ministrations of the Salvation Army, or the privilege of decent burial in the potter's field?

"To force men to go off to the trenches to defend a government that has not defended them, though instituted for that very purpose, a government that has been perverted and made the most potent instrument of their exploitation and oppression, is tyranny indeed.

"The lawyers who are governing Britain have not been good enough to restore to its citizens their ancient right of access to the soil which made them the freest people in all Europe. They have not compelled restitution of the commons stolen from them while they were fighting Napoleon; a perfidy that caused Byron to ask Wellington the question, 'Who, my lord, but you and yours, have gained by Waterloo?' England's government has nurtured a blighting parasitism that has injured the saving patriotism of her inhabitants, and now leaves her nearly naked to her enemies.

"Let Americans be warned by the pitiable predicament of Great Britain and wipe from their own constitution and statutes the great number of parasitic eggs that have been stealthily planted in them by the cuckoos of absorbing privilege.

"Already the soil of the United States is in the legal possession of too few to give employment to myriads of persons who were born in the country.

"If the Congress at its coming session can be persuaded to be constitutional to the extent or extreme of establishing justice, it will return to the straight and narrow paths found by the men of '76, revoke the tribute taking titles to the earth, and take for the support of the government, the annual values of the opportunities of the country collected by the States. The conservatives who control the Congress and the State Legislatures must be roused to an appreciation of the danger of delaying those concessions. An unprecedented hunger and thirst for injustice has come to the masses of Americans. This can only be satisfied by an equitable distribution of the vast wastes of wealth that surround and amaze them. The growing knowledge that the few have become ultra rich and the many condemned to poverty, by the perverted powers of their own government, is filling the people with anger and anarchy. No strength of government, no preparedness that can be imagined, can save these traitors and the beneficiaries of the treason from the wrath of an outraged public when at last aroused."

Before Congress proceeds to spend money to ward off a danger that only exists in the imagination of certain excitable individuals, let it legislate against a great enemy that is already

at work in this country—Predatory Privilege. Armies and navies are no defense against that enemy, and while it is allowed to oppress the people undisturbed, there is no reason why they should worry about another enemy that has not yet appeared.

**RULING TAKES EFFECT.**

A set of eighteen rules affecting consumers of a thousand public utility companies in the State and providing for return of more than a million dollars to consumers became effective last Wednesday under a decision of the State Railroad Commission.

The decision contains a complete revision of arbitrary rules for advance payment of bills, deposits, contracts for service and the discontinuance of service for failure to pay bills.

An applicant for service under the new rules need make no deposit if he can establish his credit by ownership of the property served, furnishing a satisfactory guarantor or by having paid bills promptly for a year. Under other conditions, a deposit for a residence may not exceed \$2.50 unless the average monthly bill is over \$2, when twice the average bill may be demanded. Under all circumstances such deposits must be returned after a year, if bills have been paid promptly.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**Industrial Accident Commission**  
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525 MARKET STREET



**CHOPIN TEACHING.**

In "A Day with Chopin," by M. C. Gillington, is a description of the pianist as teacher:

"He greeted with his most expressive gestures, with the innate grace of a Polish welcome, the pupils who now entered for their daily lessons. They were by no means novices,—they had been under the tuition of such fashionable and successful teachers as Moscheles, Herz and Kalkbrenner; but had forsaken these notabilities to bow before the shrine of Frederic Chopin."

"He was a delightful teacher, gentle, tactful, kindly. . . . He was alert and attentive throughout, he gave of his best. . . . The qualities which he regarded as paramount were delicacy of touch, intelligence of conception, purity of feeling; the worst of sins, in his estimation, was a dull, correct mechanical dexterity, and this aroused his ire more evidently than a whole series of the most flagrant mistakes."

"Every pupil had to begin with Clementi's time-honored Gradus, and to plod steadily through the whole course of technical exercises and studies, until perhaps he arrived at those etudes of Chopin's own, which, 'avowedly classed as exercises of dexterity, stand to those of other writers as pictures to free-hand drawings.' Yet who could adequately perform these etudes except himself? For Chopin was never able to transmit to any pupil the personal equation which was the root and essence of his playing. He had studied execution not as his highest aim, but as a painter studies color and color grouping; he stood nearest as a pianist to Liszt."

"Even Chopin's method of fingering, entirely original and unorthodox, was not one which could be imparted to his pupils—much less 'that fascination so ineffably poetic,' as Liszt puts it, 'that charm subtle and penetrating as the delicate perfume of verberna.'"

"But the morning had gone by all too quickly, the pupils must depart, yet they implored the master for one more kindness. An improvisation is what they clamored for,—and Chopin was a born improvisatore. He smiled with benevolent sweetness upon their pleadings, and letting his fingers glide into an entrancing rhythm, he poured forth what would some day be known to the world as his Sixth Valse (in D flat, op. 69, No. 1), the 'one-minute valse,' it has been termed, from the extreme rapidity of the tempo—that exquisite commingling of sight and sound, in which we hear the swallows twittering above the autumn garden, making ready for their flight to southern skies."

"Chopin suddenly aroused himself . . . in accordance with his habit at the close of every piece, he struck the keys up and down with one finger, as though to tear himself forcibly away, to drag himself back into the light of common day. With the friendliest of smiles he dismissed his students."

We should use our utmost endeavors to fulfill an inevitable and deeply earnest task, which has each day to be renewed. The task is this: to avail ourselves of those words which as nearly as possible coincide with the things that we feel, observe, experience, imagine, and reason. . . . Let every man test himself, and he will find that this is a far more difficult task than might be supposed; for unfortunately words are usually employed as mere makeshifts; a man almost invariably thinks and understands things more clearly than he expresses them.—Goethe.

For such things as honor, and love, and faith, are not only nobler than food and drink, but indeed I think that we desire them more, and suffer more sharply for their absence.—Stevenson.

**THE SCHMIDT CASE.**

The trial of Matthew Schmidt in Los Angeles is going along slowly, most of the time being consumed by the attorneys in trying either to get in certain kinds of alleged evidence or to exclude it. Up to the present time there has been no testimony introduced which by itself means anything, but the prosecution claims to be laying a foundation for the future.

The case very much resembles the trial of the ironworkers at Indianapolis a few years ago, the same witnesses appearing and identifying documents presented by the prosecution, but introducing no new elements into the case.

Every indication points to a long-drawn-out trial, costing Los Angeles County a large sum of money and leaving the guilt or innocence of the prisoner to chance, to be determined very largely according to the bias of the individual.

B. J. Cook, a stenographer and bookkeeper formerly employed in the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was on the stand identifying signatures to letters and documents taken from the files of the association. He testified that he was familiar with the handwriting of J. J. McNamara and Herbert S. Hockin of Detroit, a member of the executive board.

On cross-examination the witness was shown the register of the Argonaut Hotel of San Francisco and asked who wrote the names of "J. B. Brice" and "F. A. Perry," which appeared there under date of September 18, 1910. Without hesitation the witness testified that J. J. McNamara wrote the "Brice" signature and that Herbert S. Hockin wrote the name "F. A. Perry." These are the signatures that a prosecution witness said Tuesday were those of J. B. McNamara and Schmidt, respectively.

James W. Noel, special prosecutor, then attempted to prove by the witness on re-direct examination that it would have been impossible for either J. J. McNamara or Hockin to have been in California in September, 1910.

A wrangle then ensued among the attorneys as to the right of the prosecution to ask certain questions. After adjournment the attorneys for the defense were jubilant, while those for the State admitted that it would be necessary to prove later on that neither J. J. McNamara nor Hockin were in California on the date shown by the hotel register. They claimed to be able to do this.

Cook's testimony prior to this consisted largely of identifying the signature of J. J. McNamara to checks and the signature of Hockin on the reverse side of the same checks. These are checks which the prosecution claims were used to pay for the work of dynamiting done in the East and Middle West.

Milton Carlson, a handwriting expert, identified photographic enlargements of several documents made by him to facilitate his testimony later in the trial. These documents relate to the alleged procuring of the dynamite for the Times' explosion at the Giant Powder Company's plant at Giant, Cal., late in September, 1910. One purports to be an order for dynamite, signed by "J. B. Bryson," and another is a receipt for it signed "J. E. Leonard." Both the order and the receipt are alleged to have been written and signed by Schmidt.

Herbert S. Wood of Indianapolis, head teller of the Indiana National Bank, a handwriting expert, identified signatures to letters taken from the files of the international association. These signatures were of men whose handwriting was not familiar to the stenographers employed in the office. These letters will be introduced in evidence later.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

**LEASED AND OWNED LAND.****The American Economic League.**

The Chicago School Board once owned a square mile of land in what is now the heart of the city. All but a few lots have been sold for what is now recognized to be the equivalent of a song—badly rendered. The lots still held by the Board have been leased, most of them on terms below their true value. Still this one fact is notable. The lessees of these lots have found it to their interest to keep them improved. They could not afford to pay ground rent year after year to the city on unused land. So all of the lots are improved to an extent approachable to what they ought to be. To whatever extent they fall short is attributable to defects in the leases and to the inexcusable tax which the law requires to be levied on improvements.

But how is it with the lots that have been sold? Some of them have very good improvements thereon. But there are many more covered with old firetraps, others with one or two-story buildings where much higher structures are needed, and still others with nothing whatever upon them but unsightly billboards. The proportion of properly-used land in the part of the square mile still publicly owned is far in excess of the proportion in the part that has been sold.

Had the School Board retained possession, the school fund would not only have now been in receipt of a magnificent income, but the square mile would have been far better improved than it is.

**BILL FOR HEALTH INSURANCE.**

A tentative draft of an act to provide for compulsory health insurance of wage earners appears in a pamphlet just issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation. This pamphlet, containing the thirty-page outline of a bill and an explanation of its provisions, embodies the results of three years' study by the social insurance committee of that association, which has been particularly fortunate in having the aid of the country's leading experts, including, among others, Miles M. Dawson, actuary, and joint author of "Workingmen's Insurance in Europe"; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, late commissioner of public health of the city of New York; Dr. Alexander Lambert, chairman of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, and I. M. Rubinow, actuary, and author of "Social Insurance." This tentative draft provides that the cost of insurance is to be distributed among employers, employees and the State. This will entail no new expense for the working man, since the contributions of the employer and the State will enable the working man to purchase the full benefits of the act for the same outlay he now makes for burial insurance alone. The benefits included within the draft are medical care, nursing attendance, medical and surgical supplies for a limited period, cash payments during sickness for a maximum of twenty-six weeks in a year, special obstetric aid for the family, and a funeral benefit on the death of the insured. To administer the benefits, employers and employees are to be grouped in mutual associations, supervised by the State and organized according to trade and locality. It is anticipated, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," that this method of organization, with the possibility of reducing insurance rates with an improvement in health and of co-operating with the public health authorities, will lead to an effective campaign for the conservation of health.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 26, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Chauffeurs—Chas. Burnham. Asphalt Workers—John Deveny. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the California Metal Trades Association, acknowledging receipt of resolutions relative to foreign-built vessels. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing check for three thousand dollars (\$3000) to be used for the legal defense of Schmidt and Caplan. From Musicians' Union, stating it had donated 11 musicians to swell the escort band of the A. F. of L. convention. From Closing Day Committee of the P. P. I. E., relative to closing day, December 4th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk-ers' Union, request for a boycott on the University Mound Dairy.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Tailors' Union No. 400, stating it had amalgamated with Local No. 80.

Referred to State Federation of Labor—From San Jose Building Trades Council, relative to placing Dr. Parker, dentist, on the unfair list of organized labor.

Referred to Hall Association—From the A. F. of L., in reference to the frieze of the booth at Fair grounds.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters—Reported that union would give free Christmas dinner to membership.

**Organizing Committee**—Recommended that the application for affiliation from Asphalt Workers' Union be received and the delegate seated; recommendation concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

At this time the chair introduced Delegate John Hynes, Supervisor-elect, who addressed the Council and thanked the delegates for their support in the recent campaign.

**New Business**—Moved to call a meeting of the convention committee for Saturday evening, December 4th. Amendment, that the matter be left in the hands of the president and secretary of Council; amendment carried. Moved that a copy of the book on Scientific Management be sent to all State legislators; carried.

Moved that the Council in the future enforce parliamentary law in all debates. Amendment, that the subject matter be laid on the table; amendment carried.

Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the M. & K. Grocery Store; carried.

**Receipts**—Metal Polishers, \$8; Beer Bottlers \$12; Postal Clerks, \$16; Garment Cutters, \$4; Milk-ers, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$16; Bindery Women, \$16; Machine Hands, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$8; Upholsterers, \$12; Sailors, \$40; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Coopers, \$12; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Web Pressmen, \$8; Janitors, \$24; Carriage Workers, \$4; Label Section, \$4; Schmidt and Caplan Fund, \$3000; Convention Fund, \$3.20. Total receipts, \$3251.20.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; Stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; J. J. McTier-nan, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; Trustees, \$15; Label Section, \$4; Chas. Schuppert, \$156.50. Total expenses, \$303.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### PREPARE—FOR WHAT?

While in San Francisco a few days ago, a newspaper man noticed a considerable crowd of men in front of an office building. The men were waiting their turns to seek jobs through the uncertain mediumship of an employment office. In the crowd were haggard and drawn faces, tattered and assorted clothing. There was little talk and no smiles. In the evening, in the poorer quarter of the city, the observer scanned the surface of the life of the lowly. He gained a faint inkling of how the other half of the world lives—the world below Nob Hill and the hotel district and the middle-class home district.

During the day and despite the glamor of prosperity cast over the city, he heard the words of men who were battling silently for an opportunity to work for the literal crusts that fall from the table of monopolized abundance. Not true? It is true! Any man who is looking for truth and fact and who will steer his course into the sloughs that lie undrained not far from the sparkling current of "city life" will find truth and fact. And what is true of San Francisco is, proportionately, true of conditions in Oakland, in Los Angeles and in Stockton. And, it may be added, although during the month of October over \$330,000,000 worth of goods were exported from this country, the conditions of unemployment to which we have just referred are nationwide.

During the afternoon the same man went aboard a battleship anchored near the Exposition site. It was a second-rate battleship but cost the people of this country \$7,500,000. There were spacious quarters for the officers. There were savory foods, warm clothing, medical supervision and every known service for the development of the physical beings of the enlisted men. From stem to stern, from keel to fighting-mast, the ship was equipped and fitted with the best that human ingenuity could devise and money buy. The officers paced the decks in their Sunday clothes. They were courteous gentlemen. Educated by the government and their every want supplied by the government, they need have no thought of the morrow. The enlisted men lolled around. They were brawny men, fit—fit to till the soil, to swing the hammer or perform some other service that would make them producers instead of the retained manipulators of shot and shell. Despite these cursory and critical ruminations, the sight aboard the ship made proud the American heart, and the sight of the old banner made the eye dance with joy.

Nevertheless, the thought came that the smallest gun aboard that ship could drop a shell into quarters of San Francisco where men and women were sitting under the pall of unemployment and want. At night the ship's searchlights could play on haunts of vice or mingle their rays with the bright lights where luxury made merry in its security. And suppose the gun were swung seaward to the defense of the city—what would it mean? It would mean the defense of the haunts of poverty as well as the halls of plenty. It is conventional patriotism to sanctify the soil and then let men wrestle for life. Is it any wonder that when "preparedness" is talked about today men who have cool heads as well as warm blood—who love their fellow men as well as the soil of their home land—is it any wonder if they ask why it would not be better preparedness to take the \$7,500,000 which a second-rate battleship costs and provide employment for those who need employment. The cost of that second-rate battleship in the harbor would capitalize an industry that would demand the productive energies of every unemployed man and woman in San Francisco and Oakland. Is not

the cultivation of the self-respect, the hope, the courage and the bodies and souls of men and women the highest form of preparedness for any nation?—Stockton "Record."

The consolation which is drawn from truth, . . . is solid and durable; that which may be derived from error, must be, like its original, fallacious and fugitive.—Dr. Johnson.

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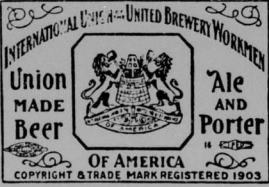
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**TAKE POLITICS OUT OF THE TARIFF.**

Experience with the tariff as a political issue has not been pleasing. On the contrary it has been disappointing to everyone, as all compromises made for political expediency are likely to be. The country for three generations has tolerated a system of tariff making that is the opposite of sound business sense. The time is ripe for a change.

Some politicians may be good business men, and some good business men may be politicians, but as a rule politics and business do not mix. The tariff should be a business proposition, handled by men who are not interested primarily in election returns. The business interests of the country are paramount to the political fortunes of parties or individuals. When politics is taken out of the tariff it will be handled in a way that will meet the business requirements of the country. That cannot be done while the tariff remains a political issue.

The campaign for a sane tariff policy, which is being conducted by the Tariff Commission League, is meeting with success in every section of the country. The need for such a movement long has been recognized, but something was needed to crystallize public sentiment and give it force. This the Tariff Commission League is doing and wage earners, manufacturers, farmers, economists and others are joining hands to demand of the coming Congress the passage of a bill creating a permanent, non-partisan tariff commission that will take and keep politics out of the tariff.

Wage earners particularly should take an active interest in this movement. They are directly interested every time there is a revision of the tariff, for it means disturbed business conditions, closed mills, mines and factories, and resulting loss of employment. As long as the tariff remains a political issue it will continue to be a business disturber and a source of unemployment and loss of wages to the workers of the country.

The Tariff Commission League is organized for the purpose of pointing out a way of taking politics out of the tariff. It is not interested in a high tariff or a low tariff. It is not interested in the advancement of any political party. It takes the ground that the tariff is an economic question and as such, should be dealt with in a scientific manner by a commission composed of men possessing accurate knowledge on the subject.

Every person with average intelligence who has watched the progress of tariff legislation in this country, knows that it has been a failure. That it has been a failure is not a reflection on the intelligence of our representatives and senators. The methods used are at fault and while we continue such methods we need not expect much improvement. Guesswork and compromises are inevitable under the system that we have followed for forty years.

The system has worked something like this: Congressman Smith represents a district interested in cotton growing; Congressman Brown comes from a district interested in wool raising, and Congressman Jones comes from a steel-manufacturing district. To please his constituents each must stand for a protective tariff for the particular industry he speaks for. He does not care if the other products are placed on the free list. Without having exact knowledge of conditions in any industry he is willing to compromise. The result is a schedule that is not satisfactory to any one. An important piece of work has been "botched" by apprentices because there were no mechanics on the job.

It is proposed to have Congress put experts on the job in the shape of a non-political tariff commission. With such a commission, every

tariff schedule would be based on facts, not on guesswork. The commission would take into account the best interests of the country as a whole, not any particular section. It would recommend a tariff schedule that would be fair and just, based on the cost of production here and abroad. It would have no political fences to keep in repair, for it would be removed from political influences. It would deal with the tariff in a business way.

As between the present and the proposed methods of dealing with the tariff question, no sane person can hesitate in deciding which is the better. It is guesswork and political expediency against scientific inquiry and expert knowledge. If you believe in scientific adjustment of tariff schedules through an expert commission, tell your Congressman so. This is a movement of the people. Your Congressman is your servant and he will do what you want done, provided you are emphatic enough in making your wishes known. In union is strength. In your individual and combined expression is the force of public opinion that will impress your Congressman and secure the desired support, approval and results.

**CENTRAL AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.**

Quirigua, in Guatemala, was a center of the ancient civilization that centered in Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras during the early years of the Christian era, and is supposed to have been abandoned early in the sixth century. It was utterly forgotten until 1840, when the explorers Stephen and Catherwood made it known to the world, and within recent years the School of American Archaeology has been carrying on a systematic study of the ruins. The National Geographic Magazine has published several articles about the work and the city, from one of which is taken the following description:

"The ruins lie on low, flat land—rich, inexhaustible alluvial soil, and ideal for banana-growing. A more inspiring spot can hardly be imagined. Under the immense ceiba and other coast trees (70 to 80 feet to the lowest branches, each as big as a 30-year maple and hung with orchids or Spanish moss), has grown up a thicket of palms and fern trees, forming, when the underbrush is cleared, arching forest galleries impossible to describe. From the ceiba and mahogany trees drop long, leafless, snake-like, black vine stems—one the 'water-vine,' containing a quart of clear, pure water to every foot, which spurts forth in a refreshing stream when cut. It is a real, thirst-quenching water, drawn up from the soil and filtered through the pores of the plant; not a sap, as one might suppose. As is generally the case, this vine grows thickest where the surface water is least drinkable.

"Through the arches of the palms suddenly appears a group of mounds, still overgrown with masses of foliage, and beyond these an avenue of great stones, carved monoliths, leading to some—as yet—invisible altar or temple. From each pillar stares—impassive, gloom or sullen—a gigantic face. Each figure is crowned with a tall feather head-dress; is belted with a short embroidered skirt. . . . On the sides of the stones are columns of glyphs, until now undeciphered, but nearly all plain and well preserved, and when the clue shall have been found, easily legible. The faces are well carved, of a heavy, full type, with thick lips, narrow eyes, and thin, carefully pointed Egyptian beards, like the Sargent Pharaoh in the Boston library. . . .

"It is not to be supposed that either this place or Copan was an isolated group of temples. It is more likely that they were centers, and that more similar, if less perfect, remains will be uncovered in the near future in the course of deforestation preliminary to banana planting."

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

Beneath a free government there is nothing but the intelligence of the people to keep the people's peace. Order must be preserved, not by a military police or regiments of horse-guards, but by the spontaneous concert of a well-informed population, resolved that the rights which have been rescued from despotism shall not be subverted by anarchy.—Edward Everett.

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JUNE 30th, 1915:

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Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

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December, 1915

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro  
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market  
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
(150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth  
(23) \*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Liedesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Liedesdorff  
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....2107 Howard  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome  
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth  
(187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco  
(6) Shannon-Connery Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(52) \*Stacks & Peterson.....1886 Mission  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin  
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....312 Chronicle Building  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2385 California  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Liedesdorff  
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....440 Sansome  
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(132) Thumblers & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.  
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Mont'g and Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

#### Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
M. & K. Grocery.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The volume of business presented at the last meeting of the union was much less than usual. It was disposed of in 45 minutes. About an hour's time was consumed in discussing the question of accepting the international arbitration agreement, as provided by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union. The consensus of opinion favored procedure under the international agreement and the officers were instructed to notify the local publishers of the union's position in the matter.

The present newspaper scale and agreement expires on Sunday, December 12th. It does not contain a clause providing for its continuance pending future negotiations. The officers were instructed to notify the publishers that the union would agree to continue the present scale conditions until such time as either party gave thirty days' notice of intention to negotiate a new scale. The president was instructed to appoint a newspaper scale committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the union.

A request was received from the "Daily News" for assistance in preparing its Christmas tree for the poor children of the city, and it was ordered that the secretary of the union receive any contributions for that purpose that may be offered by members of the union. Any member of the organization who may have anything of value to contribute toward this worthy cause will kindly leave the articles at the union's headquarters.

Advices from Indianapolis are to the effect that when the forms for the December issue of the "Typographical Journal" were sent to press the following members of the International Union had forwarded notice of intention to become candidates for office at the next general election: President, Marsden G. Scott; first vice-president, Walter W. Barrett; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hays, John W. Bramwood, W. E. Merritt; delegates to American Federation of Labor, H. W. Dennett, Max S. Hayes, T. W. McCullough, Frank Morrison, U. B. Pittenger, Hugh Stevenson; delegate to Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, James Drury, Samuel Hadden, W. R. Trotter; trustee Union Printers' Home, Malcolm A. Knock, Thomas McCaffery, William Mounce, T. T. Nock, Jerome V. O'Hara, Michael Powell, Bert E. Woolsey; agent Union Printers' Home, Joe M. Johnson. According to I. T. U. law, candidates for office in the International Union are required to publish notice in the December and January issues of the "Typographical Journal." It thus appears that President Scott, Vice-President Barrett and Home Agent Johnson will be without opposition.

R. A. ("Dick") James, formerly employed on the "Examiner," but who has resided on a ranch in Southern California for several years past, has returned to San Francisco for the winter months. Mr. James was a charter member of No. 21 and is still hale and hearty in spite of advanced years. His fund of printorial knowledge and stock of reminiscences of the "good old days" is almost inexhaustible. He is a "sure cure" for pessimism and a shining example of true optimism.

Vice-President Schonhoff is still confined to his bed, after an illness of more than three months. After recovering from a severe attack of erysipelas, he is now afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism.

Miles Standish of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel mourns the loss of his wife, who passed away Thanksgiving day, a victim of tuberculosis.

Frank J. ("Judge") Coffey, an old-time job printer of this city, has returned after a nine-year absence in New York.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoplin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Binery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 75—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: Thomas Welch of the riggers and stevedores, Sebastian Gramlich of the bakers, James G. Coleman of the machinists, William Edwards of the riggers and stevedores.

Officers for the Bartenders' Union will be nominated next Monday afternoon, at which time amendments to the by-laws will also be considered. The election will take place December 21st.

Miss Margaret Daley, general organizer for the International Garment Workers' Union, left Tuesday for the East, where she will continue her work. She spent several weeks here in looking into local conditions and also attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor as a delegate.

The local Laundry Workers' Union has levied an assessment of 10 cents per member in support of the laundry workers of Stockton who are on strike against the Home and New Method laundries. The union will nominate officers next Monday night.

A special effort to place the union label in the shoe factories of the bay district will be made by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. A permanent organizer will be stationed here to carry on the work.

President James H. Hatch of the International Union of Trimmers and Upholsterers has served notice on the various local employers that the local union of Carpet Mechanics and Window Shade Workers is no longer recognized as a bona fide union, because of its refusal to affiliate with the Upholsterers. The Carpet Mechanics and Window Shade Workers were ordered by the convention of the American Federation of Labor to affiliate with the International Upholsterers, but at a subsequent meeting they refused to do so. President Hatch has announced that immediate steps will be taken to organize a new union of Carpet Mechanics and Window Shade Workers, and that all who wish to be considered as union men must join this organization.

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 has endorsed "The Daily News" Christmas tree for the poor and has instructed its secretary to receive any contributions that its members care to make in aid of the cause. The union made its annual donation of \$10 to each of its members at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Two members were sent to the Home during the month. The president was directed to appoint a committee of five to draft a new newspaper scale for presentation at the next meeting of the organization. The present agreement with the Publishers' Association expires December 13th. The international arbitration agreement in force between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union was endorsed. In future, Local No. 21 will act under the terms of this agreement.

The Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union has made a donation of \$10 in aid of the "Daily News" Christmas tree for the children whom Santa Claus overlooks.

The Stationary Firemen's Union has contributed \$10 to the same cause, and an additional donation of \$5 to the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.



# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

## UNION STAMPED SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—  
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST  
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at  
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the  
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

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**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
825 MARKET ST. OPPOSITE STOCKTON 825

San  
Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Last Friday night the Labor Council voted to accept the credentials and seat the delegates from the Asphalt Workers' Union.

The American Federation of Labor has presented the Labor Council Hall Association the frieze which forms the border of the booth in the Palace of Education at the Exposition. It will be placed in the assembly room of the new Labor Temple. It is a splendid piece of work and portrays all classes of labor.

The next meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Vocational Education and Occupational Guidance will be held in California Hall, University of California, Berkeley, Thursday evening, December 9th, at 8 o'clock. The subject discussed will be "Electrical Work." Speakers, Dr. Thos. Addison, manager General Electric Co.; John A. Britton, general manager Pacific Gas and Electric Co.; F. W. Alder, teacher electrical construction, Vocational High School, Oakland; E. Rush, past president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Young people and their parents who are interested in knowing about the field of electrical work, what preparation is best, and what the opportunities are, will be welcome.

The Retail Delivery Drivers' Union will nominate officers December 9th.

Several proposed amendments to the by-laws will be considered by the Barbers' Union at the meeting of December 6th. Officers for the ensuing term will be nominated at the same meeting. The union has lost one of its oldest local members, George Conninos, who died during the week.

The United Glass Workers' Union of San Francisco and the bay region has voted favorably on the proposition to co-operate with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has nominated officers for the ensuing term and will hold the election December 21st. The secretary reports that the union is in a thriving condition, having been greatly benefited during the Exposition period.

The Labor Council has approved the amalgamation of Journeymen Tailors' Unions Nos. 80 and 400.

An appeal has been sent out to all the trade unions of San Francisco, urging them to purchase Red Cross Christmas seals, which are on sale by the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has given its unanimous indorsement to a proposition to establish a six-hour workday. The various international officers of building trades crafts will be asked to consult their union membership as to the best time to inaugurate the shorter day. A report will be made at the next annual convention of the department. The resolutions which embody this action state that the six-hour day will be the solution of the unemployment problem, which is on the increase because of the invention and rapid development of labor-saving machinery.

Waiters' Union No. 30 announces it will give its usual Christmas dinner to its membership this year. Committees are now busy making arrangements.

H. M. Burnett has been unanimously elected president of Machinists' Union No. 68. The following other officers were elected: Recording secretary, Charles Watson; financial secretary, James T. Bailey; treasurer, L. Geissberger; inside sentinel, J. J. Griffin; conductor, R. Stephenson; trustee, D. Driscoll; business agent, P. Flaherty; delegates to the Labor Council: James T. Bailey, A. Brenner, H. Carberry, E. A. De Marais, J. J. Ellis, P. Flaherty, D. P. Haggerty, James E. Hare, J. T. Thorpe and Charles Watson; executive committee: Charles Blackmer, H. Carberry, J. Driscoll, G. Eckert, J. J. Ellis, F. Freeman, H. Gamble, J. E. Hare, D. P. Haggerty, J. Murphy, M. McBride, R. Stoddard.

The International Radical Club will give its regular monthly dinner at the Sutter Cafe, Monday evening, December 6th, at 7 o'clock. George Speed will be the speaker, and his subject will be: "The Class War in America."

The proposition to amalgamate has been broached by members of Carpenters' Unions Nos. 483 and 1082. The Carpenters' Hall Association will hold its annual election January 12th.

### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week one of the greatest and most novel bills ever presented in vaudeville. Weber and Fields, those famous comedians who have made two generations laugh and who some time back dissolved partnership, have reunited for a brief engagement of the Orpheum circuit. Their engagement in this city will begin next Sunday matinee and is most positively limited to one week. They will present their famous characters of Mike and Meyer which have made countless thousands roar with laughter. Reine Davies, the lady beautiful of vaudeville, is not only an excellent vocalist but also a clever comedienne who possesses a keen sense of humor. Her experience has extended to musical comedy and not long ago she was the principal comedienne with Willie Collier in his musical comedy exploit "Forward March." Ballet Divertissement consists of a series of classic and character dances performed by eight talented girls from the Metropolitan Opera House ballet, New York. Chief among them is Swan Wood, a beautiful and gifted girl, who created quite a sensation in London, Paris and on Broadway in East Indian, Spanish and Greek dances of daring originality. Nonette, the singing violinist, whose beauty, talent and versatility have made of her an immense favorite, will be a fascinating feature of the program. James Diamond and Sibel Brennan will exhibit their versatility and ability in a musical skit called "Niftynonsense." Miss Brennan is a dainty bit of femininity of the ingenu type who possesses a good voice and dances capably. Mr. Diamond is a sterling comedian and the two make an irresistible bid for popularity. "General" Ed Lavine, "the man who has soldiered" all his life, announces that he is back from the front, and is whiling away his time with extraordinary feats of juggling. It is impossible not to laugh at the General's uniform and odd accoutrements. The wonderful ease and unconcern with which he manipulates everything from a cannon ball to a cigarette paper is truly remarkable. Glen Ellison is a Scotch comedian who does not rely upon eccentric make-up for his results. He depends for his success upon his real humor and excellent voice. Mr. Ellison tells a few delightful Scotch stories and sings a number of descriptive songs in a voice of operatic quality. The only holdover will be Eduardo and Elisa Cansino, the famous Spanish dancers, who will conclude their engagement with this bill.

Why should we be in such desperate haste to succeed, and in such desperate enterprises? If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away.—Thoreau.

Patronize  
those who are Fair

Convention  
Badges



The Albert S. Samuels Co.  
895 MARKET STREET

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Medals and  
Badges  
Made to  
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Premises  
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Examined

NOTE: To test the advertising value of the CLARION we will give a 10% discount to any one bringing this "ad" and showing their UNION CARD.